

The LONDON JOURNAL.

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The CASE fairly stated between the CRAFTSMAN and his ADVERSARIES.



THE Authors of the *Craftsman*, conscious of their late memorable Defeat, and unable to rally their Forces, are retired within their Trenches, and got to their old Work of writing Panegyrics on themselves, and Satyr's on their Adversaries: They are (if we'll be content to take their own Words) very good Men: Their sole Design hath been to support the Constitution; and give a genuine Account of all great Transactions of State. But their Adversaries Design hath been to overturn the Constitution, to introduce Arbitrary Power, Passive-Obedience, Military-Government, Star Chamber and High-Commission Courts, with many other Principles too dreadful to mention; and the Propagation of which Mankind behold with Horror. Who trembles not at this Account of Ministerial Writers! Terrible indeed! if true: But who will believe one Word of what they say? Who will have any Regard to what these Men affirm or deny, who never yet asserted any thing as Fact, but they asserted a Falshood; who never prov'd any Proposition true, which they attempted to prove true: nor ever once quoted any Author who wrote against them, but they quoted the Words wrong; or put a wrong Sense upon them? These Men stand convicted of Falshoods by their own Writings; and so have publish'd Records against themselves, and lost all Right to Publick Credit.

But yet, while they go on to calumniate and abuse, we must go on to defend; and take off those false Colours, which they are continually laying so thick upon Men and Things.

They affirm, in the last *Craftsman*, that the grand Dispute, between them and their Adversaries, is not a Dispute about particular Transactions of State; but about Principles of Government, which Court-Writers have advanced, destructive of all Liberty; an abominable System of Politicks, which opens a Way to the Exercise of the most lawless and uncontrollable Power.

Now 'tis so far from being true, that Principles of Government have been the grand Dispute between us, that Principles of Government were never mentioned till very lately; nor have any of the Papers which the *Craftsman* refers to, for those Principles, exist'd above five or six Months; unless one, which I know nothing of, call'd, *The Doctrine of Libels discuss'd*. And yet, the grand Dispute, between him and his Adversaries, are these damnable Doctrines and Positions, which he hath epitomized, and very scholastically ranged under five Heads: And these Doctrines are also, it seems, a full justification of all his Writings. That is, the grand Dispute between him and his Adversaries, for four or five Years past, hath been an Occasional Dispute of three or four Months standing, about certain Political-Doctrines; and that which fully justifies all his Writings, for several Years past, is a Dispute which arose since last Winter.

No: This is not the Dispute; nor was the general Design of the *Craftsman*, what he affirms, to establish Principles of Government, upon which the Happiness and Glory of the Nation are founded; and to give a genuine Account of all great Transactions of State. This is absolutely false; this is only the pretended Design. We will therefore, to undeceive the People, lay before the Publick the real Design of the *Craftsman*, without any Partiality or Disguise; we'll strip him naked, and turn him out to be look'd upon: for so Justice demands.

The Design, the sole Design, of the *Craftsman* (for the Truth of which we appeal to all Readers) hath been to remove the Ministry: This Design the Authors have been carrying on these four or five Years, thro' various Ways, and by divers Methods, without any Regard to Truth or Justice. The general Tenor of the Country Journals hath not been about Principles, or Facts; but scurrilous

Invectives against the Ministry, or rather one Person in the Ministry: To remove him, all Ways have been try'd, every Method of Scandal and Defamation has been put in Practice; because he is in Power, all Things are out of order; Nature and Providence are but just safe, and scarce left unarraign'd: For his sake, the whole Nation hath been abused; Corruption and Degeneracy universally charged; every Man corrupts, or is corrupted; the People are bad, and their Representatives worse; all bought and sold like so many Mead of Cattle; the great Leviathan, at the Helm of Affairs, knows exactly the Price of them all; and buys them up to serve his own wicked Purposes. The Constitution hath been represented tottering; the Government, sinking; and the Head of the Government weakly yielding to Tyranny and Oppression. Liberty has been drawn fading; all her Bloom departed; Property insecure; Fears and Jealousies have been rais'd; the Alarm sounded; the Drum beat to Arms; and the People loudly call'd upon to fight: *pro Aris & Focis*: And all this, when our Liberties were never so high, nor our Properties so secure; and when 'tis not possible to make them more secure. This is the way, which these Authors have taken to preserve the Constitution; and these are the Principles which they have advanced, as fundamental to our Happiness.

They have also, as they gravely affirm, given us genuine Accounts of Publick Transactions, and Foreign Affairs: Here goes the genuine Account in their own Words; "Unnatural Alliances, destructive Expeditions abroad, Merry-making Armado's at home, impracticable Treaties, dishonourable Expedients, Hellish Troops, Irish Recruits, Gibraltar, Dunkirk, British Flag, Dutchels of Parma big with Child of a Boy, Armes, March of Armies, Rumours of Wars, and yet no War; Peace, and no Peace; Places and Pensions." And when they have roar'd out all these Words, they say, they have prov'd Things. Whereas, they never prov'd any Treaty to be impracticable or unnatural; nor one Expedition to be dishonourable; nor one Expedition but what was, at that Time, and on that Occasion, reasonable. An Army, they know, and all the World knows, we must have: but we have this to comfort us, that our Army is a Legal and National Army; an Army rais'd by Law, and kept up from Year to Year as Occasion require. 'Tis not a Standing Royal Army against Law, as King James's was; but 'tis the Nation's Army; rais'd by the People, to preserve the People, upon any Emergencies that may arise from without, or from within our selves. This is the true State of the Case; and we call upon the *Craftsman*, before he bawls out Standing Armies again, to shew, that we ought to have no Troops; or, how many.

Thus have we shewn the Design of the Authors of the *Craftsman*; and the Means they have made use of to compass that Design; which is, ABUSING ALL PERSONS, AND MISREPRESENTING ALL THINGS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Design of the Writers against them have been to shew, that what they have asserted against the Government, was without Foundation: That we were perfectly well at Home, and not so sick Abroad as they have represented us. This hath been the Design of those whom the *Craftsman* calls Ministerial Writers.

As to the Principles he speaks of, and lays to the Charge of these Writers, I have this to say, that, as often as he has quoted the *London Journal*, for any Principles against Liberty, so often he hath been refuted: But, he will go on; Abuse is his sole Business: He now refers to that Journal, as asserting this Doctrine, "The Necessity of maintaining Standing Armies abroad, in order to protect Foreign Dominions, whose Interests are not united with ours; and, that we are oblig'd, AT ALL TIMES, to support such Dominions." This is the *Craftsman's* Charge; now read the Words in the *London Journal*, and then judge of his Honesty: The Words are these, (see *London*

Journal, May 15.) "'Tis ridiculous to suppose the Royal Family will part with the Electorate of Hanover; the Question is then, since we have these Dominions, and can't part with them, whether we should not, in case of Hazard, be at some Expence to defend them, if 'twas only for the Sake of that Family, in whose good Fortune our own is bound up? This is but natural Gratitude; and if 'tis an Evil, it is a very small Evil, which grows out of the greatest possible Good. — Besides, 'twill be eternally our Interest to support the Protestant Cause; as that Cause is the Cause of Liberty: So that, if we had no Hanover Dominions, it might be the Duty of England, ON CERTAIN OCCASIONS, to keep Troops in Pay, and Princes too: And whenever these Occasions rise, the Hanover Dominions will be of the greatest Service in the World to us, as they will engage us to do that more warmly from Necessity, which we should perhaps do more coolly from Reason.

These are the Words; from whence the *Craftsman* draws this Conclusion, that the Writer of the *London Journal* has asserted, that we are oblig'd, AT ALL TIMES, to support Dominions, whose Interests are not united with ours: That is, because the Author of the *London Journal* has asserted, that we ought, on certain Occasions, when our Interest requires it, and at some Times, to keep Foreign Princes and Troops in Pay; Therefore, he has asserted we ought to keep them in Pay at all Times, and on all Occasions, and when our Interest don't require it.

These are the Men who pretend to Reason; and these are their Doctrines; View them well!

As to what the *Craftsman* has charg'd upon other Authors, I have nothing to say; they are of Age, let them speak for themselves: Tho' I'm sure the greatest Part of the Charge is false; for they never wrote for Arbitrary Power, or Passive Obedience. If they have talked or wrote for Hereditary Rights; they have talked against my Opinion; and against the Doctrine of the Revolution too. I know no Right to Power, but, Consent or Agreement. So that, the present Royal Family hath ALL RIGHT in themselves, by Virtue of the Authority of the People assembled in Parliament, and the Laws of the Land; which Right was generously acknowledged in the Motto upon a Medal struck at the late King's Coronation, THE NOBLES AND PEOPLE CONSENTING; in which Motto, the Royal Family Recognized this Right by the Laws of the Land: These Laws they have sacredly and inviolably maintained, and constantly ruled by: And may they continue to Rule by them, till Time shall be no more; and so be truly glorious Princes, over a free and a happy People.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, July 26.

THE Duke of Lorraine set out hence on Monday last, to see Namur, Charleroy, Mons, Aeth, Tournay, Audenard, Courtray, Menin, Ypres, Furnes, Neuport, Offend, Bruges, Ghent, and Dendermonde; and purposed to go back here against the Arch-dutchess's Birthday, his Royal Highness having left half his Retinue behind him. We have lately received the following Advices from East-India, viz.

1. That Mynter Hiemme, Supercargo of the Offend Company's Ships, had left the Care of them to Messieurs Skolomin and Strudel, and was gone, with several of the Officers under him, on board a French Ship, with which they are speedily expected home.
2. That they hoped the Apollo, commanded by Captain Cayaphas, which had taken another Route to come home from China, would by that means avoid all Impediments whatsoever.
3. That another Offend Ship, under Prussian Colours also, was very much hindered by the English Ships from coming into the Ganges, in order to sail to Bengal; and that the said English Ships had even taken a Pêche, which



* was sent by the Ostend Factory there, to assist
* the said Ship.

Venice, July 12. They write from Constantinople, that they had sent away several Vessels for the Black Sea, with Provisions and Ammunition for the Fortress of Afof; and that the Bashaw of Salonichi had received Orders to repair to the Island of Candia with four of the Grand Seignior's Gallies. By the same Letters we received the following Particulars of the Victory gained by his Highness's Army over that of the King of Persia's. On the 10th of February last, the King of Persia, who had formed the Resolution to retake the City of Tauris, began his March in order to lay Siege to it, at the Head of an Army of 100,000 Men. His Design was, to take it by Storm; but having been several times repulsed with the Loss of his best Officers, he was determined to form the Siege, and to open Trenches; when Advice was brought him, that there was a Division at Erivan, between the Garrison and the Seraskier Ali Bashaw, whom the Janizaries refused to obey, because there was several Months Pay due to them, and they had not yet received the Present which the Sultana never fail to make upon their Accession to the Throne. Upon this Advice, the King of Persia divided his Army, one Half of which he left before Tauris, and marched with the other Half towards Erivan. The Season being rigorous, his March proved longer than he thought; and besides, he had much ado to pass the Mountains in the Province of Iran. The Seraskier Ali Bashaw, having received Intelligence of the King of Persia's Design, stopp'd the Murmurs of the Janizaries, by paying them Part of their Arrears out of his own Pocket, and shut himself up in Erivan with a Reinforcement of 12,000 Men. The King of Persia, being arrived near that Place, did all that lay in his Power to draw the Seraskier into a Battle. Several Days passed in Skirmishing with equal Advantage, because the Turkish Commander would not run the Risk of a General Battle, till he had received a considerable Reinforcement of Troops, of which he was in Expectation; but at last, that Reinforcement being too long upon the Road, he ordered a Salley to be made with 6000 Men, who were privately charged to fly upon the first Fire, and to draw the King of Persia under a Battery of 40 Pieces of Cannon, which he knew nothing of. This Order was so well executed, that the Persians, pursuing the Runaway Turks, fell into the Snare: They flood the whole Fire of the Battery, which killed them a World of Men; and the Governor of the Place marched out against them at the Head of 9000 Men, who were joined by 14,000 more, that were encamped behind a Hill, but appeared upon a certain Signal. Thus the Battle became a general one; and the Persians behaved themselves like brave Men; but being very ill armed they were obliged to retire towards the River of Aras, where they entrenched themselves. Had the Seraskier pursued them in their Flight, it is thought he might have cut them all in pieces; but he contented himself with this first Advantage, and about the 15th of March following the Janizaries insisting to go and fight the Persians again, he resolved to march and attack them in their Trenches. He was at first repulsed with Loss, which obliged him to retire to his Camp; but the fresh Reinforcement he expected, arriving the next Night, he began, the 16th, at Break of Day, to cannonade the Persians from a Hill of which he had possessed himself. The Persians, who had but very little Artillery, quitted their Trenches in Disorder; the Turks pursued them; and as they had taken no Care for their Retreat, the Seraskier pushed them to the Banks of the Aras, into which most of them threw themselves. The Loss on the Persians side may amount, according to this Relation, to 18 or 20,000 Men, as well killed as drowned. The King of Persia is retired towards Tauris, to rejoin the Remainder of his Army; and 'tis believed that notwithstanding his Loss in the Fight above, he will go on with the Siege of that Place. The same Letters add, that they had made Publick Rejoicings at Constantinople for three Days successively, upon Occasion of that Victory; that the Grand Seignior had distributed Money among the Janizaries and People; and that it was resolved in the last Divan, to send a Reinforcement of 20,000 Janizaries to the Seraskier Ali Bashaw.

Edinburgh, July 22. On Sunday Night last a Letter was left at the House of Walter Porterfield of Mumby, Esq; in the Neighbourhood of this City, requiring a certain Sum of Money to be laid at a Place and Hour as specified in the Letter; and threatening in case of Non-compliance, Death and Destruction to the Gentleman and his Family. Mr. Porterfield, inclining to humour the Afsair for his own Safety, wrapp'd up some Trash in a Piece of Paper, and put it into the Place appointed; but at the same time kept a sharp Look-out for the Rogue: Accordingly next Night, one Stephen Greig, a Journeyman Taylor in the Cannongate, a most rigid staunch Cameronian, coming to receive his Cash, was apprehended on the very Spot, and brought to Town in Custody. Upon his Examination on Tuesday last, before the Magistrates of this City, it plainly appearing, on comparing his Letter with several Hand-writings and other concurring Presumptions, that he was the Person guilty, he was by their Honours ordered into close Confinement for eight Days, and afterwards into open Prison, till he be convicted or absolved in the Course of Law.

Yesterday a Proclamation was read over the Cross, denouncing the several Non-accomptant Sheriffs, Bailies, Stewarts, &c. who have not filled up their Eques in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Portsmouth, July 23. On the 21st sailed for the Downs from Spithead his Majesty's Ship Diamond, Capt. Anson; and in the Evening sailed for Spithead from the Harbour, his Majesty's Ship Lively, Capt. Ownley. Yesterday came into the Harbour from Spithead, his Majesty's Ship Looe, the Hon. Capt. Berkeley. At Spithead are the Sunderland, Norfolk, Advice, Berwick, and Lively.

Canterbury, July 24. We hear from Maidstone, that on Thursday Morning last, about half an Hour past Eight o'Clock, the Store-houses of the Powder-Mills at Tovel near that Place, belonging to Mr. Decausour, blew up; by which sad Accident two Men were killed, one being blown to Pieces, and the other taken up at above 100 Yards distance, without being much bruised; besides doing much Damage to the Neighbourhood: It is thought 40 or 50 Barrels of Gun-powder were lost.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, July 17. N. S.

The Allogues arrived here three Days ago, last from the Havanna; from whence came as Admiral, and arrived here with them, a new Man of War of 60 Guns, called the Conquerour: She brought half the Treasure, and is a very handsome Ship, considering she was built at the Havanna; Part of her Timbers belonged to the Quondam Gloucester, which was sent there to be broke up, Off the Capes they fell in with the Conde Clavijo's Squadron, (7 Sail) which they joined, and came in Company with to the Bay of Bulls, where the Squadron yet continues at Anchor, but the rest are gone up to Puntales. In going thither the Pilot who had the Charge of the Capitana, run her on a Mud Bank, on which she sat fast for two Hours, but got off without Damage.

Had the King delivered the Flota's Treasure in time, to have been known at La Vera Cruz before these Ships came from thence, they would have brought double the Sum they do; several that designed to have shipped largely altered their Minds, and sent their Money back. 'Tis possible it may come to his Majesty's Ears; if so, as he is a pious and wise Prince, some flatter themselves that it may produce an Order for the Delivery of what is so unjustly detained from the Commerce; and 'twould be good Policy to begin such Delivery before the new Allogues depart, which intend to sail the Beginning of August: But if it be deferred till the Gallies arrive, we have no Remedy but Patience.

It is said that Clavijo's Squadron will soon put to Sea, and wait off the Capes for the Arrival of a British Squadron, which is soon expected in these Seas.

The Governors and Company of the Bank of England have purchased the Crown Tavern (that was formerly call'd so) in order to add to it the east of the Ground which they have lately bought to build a new House or the said Company's Service;

The 1st of August falling To-morrow, which is the Anniversary of the late King's Accession to the Throne; Mr. Dogget's Livery Coat and Silver Badge, annually given to be rowed for on that Day, from London Bridge to the Swan at Chelsea, by six young Watermen that came out of their Apprenticeships since the 1st of August the preceding Year, will be rowed for on Monday next.

On Thursday was held a Court of Common Council, in which it was debated, Whether the Money collected or collecting throughout the several Wards of this City for the unhappy Sufferers by the late Fires at Blandford, Tiverton, and Ramsey, which is to be paid into the Chamber of London, should be distributed by the Court of Aldermen only, or by the Aldermen and Common-Council; but it was carried, to be distributed at the Discretion of the whole Body.

The Orphans Bill was read a first and second time; and the farther Consideration of the Bill for preventing the Sale of the City and Bridge-House Artificers Places, was adjourned to the fifth Court of Common-Council which shall be held in September next.

Orders are sent to the Officer commanding the Battalion of Guards at Rochester, to march forthwith to Deal.

On Tuesday a Messenger was sent with Letters of Importanceto Mr. Keene, the British Minister at the Court of Spain;

The same Day another Messenger was dispatched to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces.

A new Regulation is ordered to be made in the Charter-house, there having been of late great Abuses, with respect to the Disposition of the Charity of that Establishment to Persons who had no Right to the same.

Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, we hear, has been pleased to contribute 500l. to the poor Sufferers by the late Fire at Blandford, from whence the Marquis her Grandson takes his Title, exclusive of Tiverton.

Thursday Morning between two and three o'Clock a Fire broke out in a Stable at the Back of the Queen's Head Tavern in Great Queen Street, which consumed two Stables, and burnt several Coaches, Chariots, and a great Quantity of Timber, belonging to Mr. Fairchild, Coach-maker, whose Work-shop was adjacent; the Fire lasted with great Fierceness for about two Hours; but by five in the Morning was happily extinguished.

On Thursday the Church Yard of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Wilcox, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

On Monday Night Mr. Franklin was brought up by Habeas Corpus to Lord Raymond's Chambers, in order to be bail'd, for printing and publishing, *An Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, &c.* But the same was opposed by the Attorney and Solicitor General, and insisted on by his Counsel, Mr. Fazakerly and Mr. Taylor; but the chief Point being, whether he should not give Bail for his good Behaviour, as well as his Appearance next Term, his Lordship took till next Night to consider of it, when he admitted him to Bail in the usual Manner, and bound Mr. Franklin in 400l. and his Bail in 200l. each.

On Tuesday was held the Third General Seal after Trinity Term, at which his Honour the Master of the Rolls assisted, in the room of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor, who is not so well recovered as to undergo the Fatigue of Business.

From Jamaica the 30th of May 'tis written, that Rear Admiral Stewart had determined to dispatch the Lyon Man of War, Capt. Man, the next Day for Porto Bello, to take Care of the South Sea Company's Ship Prince William, which 'twas believed would have a quick Dispatch from thence.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed Chamber.

We hear that Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. and Alderman of Breadstreet Ward, will be appointed one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the room of Sir Walter Yonge, Bart. deceased.

We hear that the present State Lottery will begin drawing the beginning of October next.

Monday came on at Dalwich-Chapel the Election of a Warden for God's Gift College. The Electors are the Churchwardens of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, of St. Giles Cripplegate, and of St. Saviour Southwark, and the Master and four Fellows of the College. There were fifteen Candidates, which were reduced to three; when Captain Robert Allen had eight Votes, and Mr. William Allen, of Holborn, Grocer, had four, and were return'd to the Box. The Captain drew first; but Mr. Allen the Grocer drew God's Gift: Whereupon he was declared duly elected.

On Tuesday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their Prorogation, and were (by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal, directed to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilmington) further prorogued to the 26th of August next.

We hear from Worcester, that the Price of Hops in that City, is from Twenty Five Shillings to Six Pound Ten Shillings per Hundred.

There are now ten of the South-Sea Company's Ships returned from Greenland; but we don't hear of their having brought more than five Whales, three of which were caught by one Ship.

On Tuesday last three new Commissions of the Peace passed the Great Seal, for the East, West, and North Riding of the County of York. And

On Wednesday three new Commissions of the Peace passed for Lincolnshire, viz. Holland, Ketevan, and Lindsey.

The same Day Mr. Jones, an Undertaker, coming from Moulsey on the River Thames to Hampton Court, with three Coaches and Six and a Harse, the Ferry not being ready, order'd the first Coachman to drive through, which he accordingly did, and the rest followed him. The Water was not higher than the Horses Necks.

Wednesday a Boy about twelve Years of Age riding hastily along Harrow Garden, had the Misfortune to fall from the Horse; by which Accident he fractur'd his Skull, and was carry'd to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Colonel Creamer, is appointed Colonel of a Company of Grenadiers, in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of the Lord Effingham Howard, who is promoted.

And Colonel Mordaunt is appointed Colonel of a Company of Harmen in the said Regiment, in the room of Colonel Creamer.

On Tuesday last 39 Sergeants, Corporea's and Dums, lately landed at Bristol, from Cork, belonging to Col. Egerton's Regiment lying there, came to Hampstead and Highgate, where they are order'd to lie till provided for by the Hon. Commissioners of Chelsea College.

On Sunday Morning, about Eight o' Clock, two Highwaymen, extremely well mounted, robbed a Coach and a Chaise between Purney and Kingston; from the Passengers in the Coach they took 30 Guineas, and from those in the Chaise two Gold Watches and five Guineas, and then rode off: Some Passengers on Foot seeing what pass'd, ran into Comb Park to prevent their being called upon in like manner for their Purse.

On Monday Morning early some Rogues got into the House of William Jeneau, Esq; in Rose Street, Covent Garden, and carry'd off all his Plate, Pewter, Sheets from all the Beds, and plundred the House from Top to Bottom, to a great Value; all the Family were at his Country Seat at Ham: The same Night a Man was taken up by the Watch with several Goods upon him, having (as 'tis supposed) visited the House a second Time.

Wednesday Jane Smith and Mary Cole, two Women of the Town, were committed to Newgate by Alderman Brocas, being charged with picking a Gentleman's Pocket of a Silver Watch Value 5 l.

Monday the eight Malefactors, condemned the last Sessions, were executed at Tyburn; after which, the Corpse of Thos. Granger alias Corfield, who robbed his Master Col. Hufham, was carried to Surgeon's Hall.

The Goldsmith near Lincoln's-Inn-Square, who lately took up, of several Goldsmiths, Jewels to the Amount of many Thousands Pounds, to be shewn, as was pretended, to some Customers of great Note, but afterwards carry'd them away to Holland, hath, we hear, been stop't there, and the Goods secured by the Persons that went in Pursuit of him.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, July 21.

We are assured from Lerica, that a Courier pass'd by that Place, with Advice of the Dutchess of Parma's having been delivered of a Son the 18th Instant.

Last Sunday a French Ship, called the Annunciation, sail'd from hence with Warlike Stores, Guns, and Ammunition, for Corsica, and about 100 Natives of that Island; which Ship was soon after taken by the Gallies belonging to the Republick of Genoa, who chained all the People they found on Board to the Oars. A large Assurance had been made here on her at 5 1/2 half per Cent. This Affair makes a great Noise here, and we are eager to know how the Court of France will behave in relation to it.

Extract of a Letter from Piscataqua in New England, dated June 1, 1731.

On the 1st of March last we had a very terrible Lightning, which set Fire to our Town Meeting-House, and entirely consumed the same. Our Bell was melted, but 695 lb. of Metal was saved, and is shipped for London in the Hope, Capt. Mitchel.

On Friday last Week Mr. Jackman, a Cabinet Maker, and Mr. Wilton, a Scowier in Fenchurch-street, having been at Deptford on board the Lifle, Capt. Small, from the East Indies, to see a Friend, on their return, Mr. Jackman, who was a heavy Man, getting into the Boat a long side the Ship, came in with such Force on the Edge of the Boat, that he overset her, by which Accident both them and the Waterman were drowned, all sinking instantly under the Ship.

On Monday Night the Corpse of the Right Hon. the Lady Baltimore, Mother to the present Lord Baltimore, was interred at Pancras Church.

On Friday last Week, a young Man aged about 22, Apprentice to Mr. Farmer, a Packer in Walbrook, hanged himself in the Garret. He had fastened the Rope about his Neck, and hung the other End over a Line, on which Cloaths used to be hung for drying, which he twisted about his Wrist, and bearing hard upon it, hanged himself.

Monday a Fire broke out in the Stillhouse of Mr. William Phillips in Aldersgate Street, occasioned (as we are informed) by the Carelessness of the Servants in not luting the Still in a proper Manner; and what added to their Disaster was, a Person coming to their Assistance, thinking to quench the Flame, took up a Can of Liquor, which he thought to be mere Element, and pour'd it on the Fire, with an Intent to quench it; but it unhappily proved to be Spirits, which augmented the Flame to such a Degree, that he narrowly escaped: But by the timely Assistance of one of Mr. Newsham's Engines, the Fire was extinguished without doing much Damage.

The noted John Sherwin is to be removed from the Gate-house by Habeas Corpus, in order to take his Trial at the ensuing Assizes at Maidstone, upon the Charge against him, for selling and publishing a scandalous Libel against Mr. William Silver; on which Occasion a great many Witnesses are summoned to attend at the Trial.

On Monday came on at Doctor's-Commons, before the Worshipful John Bettlesworth, Esq; Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, a final Hearing of the Cause that has been long depending in the Court, between the Assignees under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded against John Effington, late of Wandsworth in the County of Surrey, and the said Effington's Widow; when the Judge decreed a limited Administration to the Assignees. The Counsel for the Assignees were Mr. Strange, Dr Andrews, and Dr. Cotterell; and the Counsel for the Widow were Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Henchman; the Attorney in the Cause for the Assignees (who is also Clerk to the Commission) was Mr. William James of Clapham in Surrey, and the Proctor was Mr. Spurway in Carter Lane.

On Monday John Dawl was committed to Newgate by Sir Richard Brocas, on the Oath of Richard Dickens, for breaking open his House with an Intent to rob him.

Ecclesiastical Promotion. The Rev. Jeronimo Brugatis, D. D. was lately presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Brettenham, in the County of Suffolk and Diocese of Norwich.

Deaths. The last Letters from Jamaica mention the Death of Col. Townshend, which happen'd on the 1st of June last, and several other Officers belonging to the two Regiments there. Last

Week died in a very advanced Age, at Pinner, in Hertfordshire, the Rev. Mr. Twunter, an eminent Dissenting Preacher—Sunday died, his Seat in Leicestershire, Samuel Low, Esq; Member of Parliament for Alborough in Suffolk—Tuesday died the Right Hon. the Countess of Ashburnham, third Wife to John Earl of Ashburnham; she was Daughter to the present Duke of Kent, and has left Issue one Son, born October 30, 1725, and was far gone with Child at her Death. The said Earl's first Wife was the Lady Mary Butler, Daughter to James Duke of Ormond, and his second was the Lady Henrietta Stanley, Daughter to William Earl of Derby, and Widow of John Earl of Anglesea; by his first Lady he had no Issue, and by the second one Daughter.—Last Week died at his Lodgings in East-street, Sir William Barker, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire in this present Parliament for Suffolk.

Christned Males 183. Females 163. In all 346. Buried Males 226. Females 210. In all 436. Increased in the Burials this Week 32.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.

per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 23 to 29	Hog Pease 15 to 17
Rye — 13 to 14	Pease — 20 to 23
Barley — 14 to 17	Pale Malt 19 to 24
Oates — 9 to 13	Brown Malt 19 to 22
Morse Beans 14 to 22	Tares — 20 to 25

Coals 25 s. to 26 s. per Chaldron.
Hops 1729 — 30 s. to 40 s. per Hundred
Hops 1730 — 45 s. to 50 s. per Hundred.
Rape Seed 12 l. to 12 l. per Last.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 1/8 for the Opening. South Sea Ann. 108 1/4th. Bank 146 3/4th. Bank Circulation 8 l. 15 s. India 194. Royal Exchange Assurance 98 1/2 half. London Assurance 12 3/8ths. African 50 1/2 half. York Buildings 23 7/8ths. Three per Cent. Ann. 95. English Copper 2 l. 18 s. Welch Copper 2 l. 1 s. South Sea Bonds 6 l. India Bonds 6 l. 3 s. Lottery Tickets 7 s. 6 d.

This Day is published, A Proper REPLY to Mr. P——'s ANSWER, &c.

N. B. The Reader is desired to take Notice, that as there have been several good Answers to Mr. P——'s Defence already published, the Author of the following REPLY hath purposely omitted remarking on those Paragraphs which have been fully refuted: And that the Publick may not be imposed on, he has taken Care to avoid all Repetition from other Papers.
Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. Price 6 d.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

If any Person will Assign an EXCHEQUER ANNUITY, from 50 to 200 l. a Year or thereabouts, and make the same payable to the Purchaser during his Life only, a good Price may now be had for the same.

An ESTATE is to be sold, without Payment of the Purchase Money, consisting of very good Farms, well tenanted, of about 4000 l. Value, to any Person who will grant an Annuity, to be paid during the Life of the Seller of the Estate, of the Value of the Purchase Money; and he is near 60 Years of Age, and infirm. He will accept of his own Estate as Part of the Security for the Payment of the Annuity.

To be sold cheap, An Estate in Land of about 130 l. a Year, near TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

A Letter dated the 28th of July 1731, signed Q. R. is received, and it is likely what is therein desired may be done.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

An Estate in Land within about 3 or 4 Miles of Brentford.—Any good Estate in Land within 30 Miles of London, not above 200 l. a Year.—Some Freehold Houses, with Shops.—And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

A Farm of about 8000 l. Value.—A large House, Gardens, Coach-House and Stable, at Kingston.—Some Leasehold Houses.—And several Persons want to Sell and some to Lett other Estates.

THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers, Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done. His Answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertisers if desired, not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not successful.

He gives Attendance as undermentioned,

Daily (except Saturdays) about One and Six o' Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the Temple.

at 12 o' Clock, Tuesdays, Trinitie Coffeehouse by the Exchange.

at 1 o' Clock, Thursdays, Wills Coffeehouse near Warrington.

and on Sundays he will go to persons home.

Books printed for J. PEELE at Locke's Head in
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conciliation. 5. The Slighted Passion; or the Fatal Re-
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